

FULL TEXT OF DE VALERA'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE IRISH TREATY

ly after the adjournment that an effort would be made to reach an agreement on the plan proposed the other day by Michael Collins—that the opponents of the treaty should abstain from voting and permit the treaty to pass.

It was argued by proponents of this plan that harmony could thus be secured and that the opponents of the treaty, if they liked, could appeal to the electorate by means of a plebiscite.

It was indicated that if the opponents of the treaty decided to make an effort to introduce Mr. De Valera's alternative proposals as an amendment to the ratification motion, an effort would be made to limit debate.

Intense excitement prevailed in Dublin, and speculation was rife regarding developments.

Prof. John MacNeill, the speaker, faced the making of a vital ruling—to allow or not to allow De Valera's alternative proposals to be presented to the Dail as an amendment to Arthur Griffith's original motion for ratification of the treaty. If they were permitted in the form of an amendment, it was recognized that the whole question might be reopened for discussion.

Some Dail members believed that if the speaker's ruling was against him De Valera would appeal from the Chair to the Dail itself, thus forcing a division.

Mr. De Valera's right to move his proposals as an amendment has been challenged and a critical division may follow the motion to enable him to carry out his plan. His opponents declare he must reserve his alternative proposal until the Dail has given a direct vote on the treaty.

Supporters of ratification express themselves as deeply chagrined at the turn affairs have taken. Some see in De Valera's action an attempt to rally the extreme Republicans to his side, while others profess to regard it as the last desperate effort of a leader who sees his power slipping from his grasp.

LONDON TIMES MAN SEIZED BY ARMED DUBLIN KIDNAPERS

Correspondents Demand Release and Punishment of His Captors by Dail.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5. (Associated Press).—A. B. Kay, correspondent for the London Times, was kidnaped last night by three armed men while with other newspaper men in a grocery shop.

The correspondents attending this morning's session of the Dail Eireann demanded the immediate release of Kay and the punishment of his kidnapers.

Kay's friends pointed to an article he wrote recently from Cork, saying some of the leading fighting men of that city favored ratification of the Irish Treaty as a possible reason for his abduction. They said he was warned at that time to leave Cork on the threats that he be "put in a vault with corpses and a candle."

The American and Irish correspondents joined the English newspapermen in signing the protest.

Michael Collins told the correspondents he had sent two of his best men to Cork to rescue Kay and that the kidnapers would be severely punished.

At a meeting of the members of the press, held at 245 O'Connell Street, Mr. J. J. Walsh, member of the Dail Eireann, announced that the following telephone message had been received from the officer commanding the Southern Irish Republican Army division at Cork:

"The special correspondent of the London Times, and escort, have arrived here. A court of inquiry will be held immediately. Expect to leave within an hour and a half. Will notify of further developments."

DEFEAT OF TREATY BY TWO VOTES IS WALSH FORECAST

Supporter Quoted as Asserting People Should Realize Exact Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 5. (Associated Press).—J. J. Walsh, member of the Dail Eireann and a treaty supporter, is quoted in a Central News dispatch from Dublin to-day as saying in a statement:

"I can definitely state that, as the position stands, the treaty will be defeated by at least two votes."

"I take full responsibility for making that statement. I feel that it is of the greatest importance and of vital interest for every constituency to realize the exact position."

The Central News correspondent says other deputies who were quoted in regard to Walsh's statement said they would not attempt to contradict it, and that their manner of saying so confirmed the serious fears generally entertained.

Walsh, who has expressed himself as being in favor of the treaty, has been one of the Sinn Fein's most militant supporters. He has become noteworthy for having escaped from Mountjoy Prison in 1919, having served nearly three years of a ten-year sentence for his activities in connection with the Easter rebellion in 1916, and for having eluded the Crown forces who sought him in various parts of Ireland.

Headlines from Night Clubs. LAMARIE BROWN QUINN. Lamie Brown Quinn, a well-known actress, is expected to appear at the New York City Theatre on Friday night. She is expected to appear in a new play, "The Girl Who Came to Stay."

COMPLETE TEXT OF DE VALERA'S SUBSTITUTE FOR IRISH TREATY AND HIS MANIFESTO TO VOTERS

Alternative Would Put Erin on Equality With Britain and Other States of Empire.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—Following is the full text of Eamon De Valera's alternative treaty, or "Document No. Three," which Arthur Griffith says contains six clauses less than "Document No. Two."

Proposed treaty of association between Ireland and the British Commonwealth. In order to bring an end to the long and ruinous conflict between Great Britain and Ireland by sure and lasting peace, honorable to both nations, it is agreed:

Section I. STATUS OF IRELAND.—That legislative and judicial authority in Ireland shall be derived solely from the people of Ireland.

Section II. ASSOCIATION.—That for purposes of common concern Ireland shall be associated with the states of the British Commonwealth, viz: The Kingdom of Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Section III. That when acting as an associate the rights, status and privileges of Ireland shall be in no respect less than those enjoyed by any of the component states of the British Commonwealth.

Section IV. That matters of "common concern" shall include defense in peace and war, political treaties and all matters now treated as of common concern among the states of the British Commonwealth, and that in these matters there shall be between Ireland and the states of the British Commonwealth such concerted action as may be determined by the several Governments may determine.

Section V. That in virtue of this association Ireland and the states of the British Commonwealth, citizens of Ireland in any of these states shall not be subject to any of the disabilities to which citizens of other component states of the British Commonwealth would not subject, and reciprocally for citizens of these states in Ireland.

Section VI. That for the purpose of association Ireland shall recognize His Britannic Majesty as head of the association.

Section VII. DEFENSE.—That so far as resources permit, Ireland shall provide for her own defense by sea, land and air and shall repel by force any attack by a foreign power to violate the integrity of her soil or territorial waters or to use them for any purpose hostile to Great Britain and the other associated states.

Section VIII. That for five years pending establishment of Irish coastal defense forces or for such other period as the Governments of the two countries may later agree upon, Ireland shall be given to the British Government as follows:

a. In time of peace such harbor and other facilities as are indicated in the annex hereto or such other facilities as may from time to time be agreed upon between the British Government and the Government of Ireland.

b. In time of war such harbor and other naval facilities as the British Government may require for such defense as is foreseen.

Section IX. That within five years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty between the British and Irish Governments shall be held, in order to hand over the coastal defense of Ireland to the Irish Government, unless some other arrangement for naval defense be agreed upon by both Governments to be desirable in the common interest of the British Government and the other associated states.

Section X. That in order to co-operate in furthering the principle of international justice and of the right of self-determination the Government of Ireland shall not:

a. Build submarines unless by agreement with Great Britain and the other states of the Commonwealth.

b. Maintain military defense forces the establishments whereof exceed in any proportion the military establishments maintained by Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

Section XI. That the Governments of Great Britain and Ireland shall make a treaty of association of civil communication by air.

Section XII. That the ports of Great Britain and Ireland shall be freely open to the ships of each country on payment of the customary port and other dues.

Section XIII. That Ireland shall assume the liability for such share of the present public debt of Great Britain and Ireland as existing at this date as may be fair and equitable, having due regard to the claims on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counter claim, the amount of such sums being determined in default of agreement, by arbitration by one or more persons being citizens of Ireland or the British Commonwealth.

Section XIV. That the Government of Ireland agree to maintain on its territory no less favorable than those proposed by the British Government of Ireland Act of 1920 to that Government's judges, officers, members of police force and other public servants who were discharged by the Government of Ireland or who retire in consequence of the change of Government effected in pursuance thereof.

Section XV. That this agreement shall not apply to members of the police force or persons recruited in Great Britain for the Royal Irish Constabulary during the two years next preceding the date hereof. The British Government will assume responsibility for such compensation or pensions as may be payable to any of these accepted persons.

Section XVI. That neither the Parliament of Ireland nor any Parliament in Ireland

nor any subordinate Legislature in Ireland shall make any law as either directly or indirectly to endow any religion, prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof or give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status or affect prejudicially the right of any public school receiving public money without attending religious instruction at that school, or make any discrimination as respects state aid between schools under management of the different religious denominations or divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for public utility and on payment of compensation.

Section XVII. That by way of a transitional arrangement for the administration of Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the date hereof and the setting up of a Parliament for the Government of Ireland in accordance herewith, the members elected for the constituency in Ireland since the passing of the British Government of Ireland Act of 1920 shall at a meeting summoned for the purpose elect a transitional Government, to which the British Government and the Dail Eireann shall transfer the authority, powers and machinery requisite for the discharge of its duties, provided every member of such transitional Government shall have signed in writing his or her acceptance of this instrument. But this arrangement shall not continue in force beyond the expiration of twelve months from the date hereof.

Section XVIII. RATIFICATION.—That this instrument shall be submitted for ratification forthwith by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Parliament at Westminster and by the Cabinet of the Dail Eireann to a meeting of members of the constituencies in Ireland set forth in the British Government of Ireland Act of 1920 and when ratifications of the treaty are exchanged shall take immediate effect.

Following this is the schedule referred to in Article 8, virtually a copy of the treaty already signed, and the following addendum:

Resolved, That while refusing to admit the right of any part of Ireland to be excluded from the supreme authority of the Parliament of Great Britain and that the relation between the Parliament of Ireland and any subordinate Legislature in Ireland can be a matter for a treaty with a Government outside Ireland, nevertheless in sincere regard for internal peace and in order to make manifest our desire to bring force or coercion to bear upon any substantial part of the Province of Ulster whose inhabitants may now be unwilling to accept the national authority, we are prepared to grant to the Province of Ulster which is defined as Northern Ireland in the British Government of Ireland Act of 1920, privileges and safeguards not less substantial than those provided for in the "Articles of Agreement for a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland," signed at London, Dec. 6, 1921.

The United States Government feels that something was accomplished along naval lines in the conference here, but is amazed to find some of the nations so far from seeing a solution of the economic situation as to be actually proposing an increase in navies. On top of this came France to argue that the land armament question couldn't even be taken up.

Surveying the situation at the Cabinet meeting, members of the Administration came to the conclusion that America had done her part in taking the initiative, had shown the world a willingness to cut her navy to the very lowest possible basis, and now was being forced against her will to build ships for the next two years so as to match the desires of the other nations.

Instead of an immediate reduction, there is, in fact, only a future limitation. But aside from that, the disappointment is most keen over the European ideas on land armament. As Cabinet members here see it, Europe has about three and a half million men under arms for a total population of 150,000,000 people. Poland alone has 400,000 men in her army and hasn't begun taxing her people for her expenditures. If the ratio of men under arms to total population were maintained in the United States as in Europe, the equivalent would be about two million men in the American army, according to estimates made by American officials.

The Far Eastern Committee also adopted resolutions providing for eventual withdrawal of foreign troops from China. Upon the request of China, the resolutions provide, the Ministers at Peking of the eight powers will meet with a committee of three Chinese to discuss the troop withdrawal question.

At a meeting of the five powers Naval Committee, to be held later, it was considered possible that both the submarine regulation proposals and the draft of the naval treaty would be presented for approval.

49,884 CHRISTIANS TAKEN FROM CILICIA

Most of Those Reported From Turkish Territory Are Armenians.

PARIS, Jan. 5. (Associated Press).—The deportation of 49,884 Christians, mostly Armenians, from Cilicia into Syria under protection of the French Army, has just been completed. It was carried out in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the French Government and the Turkish Nationalists, signed recently at Angora.

Only 2,885 Christians remain in Cilicia of their own free will. Those also were offered protection of the French Army if they wanted to go. The withdrawal was effected without incident and with no loss of life. The French Army confiscated many weapons and firearms from their protectees.

HOW TO SAVE TIME GETTING AUTO PLATES.

Automatic owners who have been waiting in line at the Secretary of State's office at Broadway and 45th Street to get their 1922 license, could save time by going to the sub-office recently established at the corner of Washington Avenue and 16th Street, where the staff have been working at far less than capacity.

IT'S UP TO EUROPE TO DO SOMETHING FOR HERSELF NOW

Harvey Not to Tell Allied Council That the U. S. Wants Anything.

AMAZED AT INACTION. Cabinet Considers America Has Done Her Part, Wants Allies to Do Theirs.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. (Copyright, 1922).—A statement in regard to America's attitude toward the economic relief of Europe has been given to Ambassador Harvey for presentation to the Supreme Council. It consists, in brief, of an expression of willingness to listen sympathetically to any proposal that the European nations may offer, but reserves the right to approve or disapprove, participate in or stand aloof from the plans that may be suggested.

Talks which this correspondent has had with members of the Cabinet since the session on Tuesday, when the greater part of the discussion was about the European economic situation, lead to the conclusion that the Harding Administration is not going to tell Europe what to do, but is going to wait and see if Europe can recognize its own shortcomings and show the world that it is ready to overcome them.

The viewpoint of the American Government is simply this: The Arms Conference was called at Washington in the hope that a reduction of armament both on land and sea would bring relief to America's overburdened Treasury and would at the same time start Europe toward a balancing of budgets. The United States felt that armament was the root of the whole business and that exchange couldn't be established until Europe recognized that Germany was up against it and couldn't pay all the reparations France was demanding of her and that Europe herself couldn't begin to balance budgets until the immense expenditures for military and naval armament were stopped.

The United States Government feels that something was accomplished along naval lines in the conference here, but is amazed to find some of the nations so far from seeing a solution of the economic situation as to be actually proposing an increase in navies. On top of this came France to argue that the land armament question couldn't even be taken up.

Surveying the situation at the Cabinet meeting, members of the Administration came to the conclusion that America had done her part in taking the initiative, had shown the world a willingness to cut her navy to the very lowest possible basis, and now was being forced against her will to build ships for the next two years so as to match the desires of the other nations.

Instead of an immediate reduction, there is, in fact, only a future limitation. But aside from that, the disappointment is most keen over the European ideas on land armament. As Cabinet members here see it, Europe has about three and a half million men under arms for a total population of 150,000,000 people. Poland alone has 400,000 men in her army and hasn't begun taxing her people for her expenditures. If the ratio of men under arms to total population were maintained in the United States as in Europe, the equivalent would be about two million men in the American army, according to estimates made by American officials.

The Far Eastern Committee also adopted resolutions providing for eventual withdrawal of foreign troops from China. Upon the request of China, the resolutions provide, the Ministers at Peking of the eight powers will meet with a committee of three Chinese to discuss the troop withdrawal question.

At a meeting of the five powers Naval Committee, to be held later, it was considered possible that both the submarine regulation proposals and the draft of the naval treaty would be presented for approval.

49,884 CHRISTIANS TAKEN FROM CILICIA

Most of Those Reported From Turkish Territory Are Armenians.

PARIS, Jan. 5. (Associated Press).—The deportation of 49,884 Christians, mostly Armenians, from Cilicia into Syria under protection of the French Army, has just been completed. It was carried out in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the French Government and the Turkish Nationalists, signed recently at Angora.

Only 2,885 Christians remain in Cilicia of their own free will. Those also were offered protection of the French Army if they wanted to go. The withdrawal was effected without incident and with no loss of life. The French Army confiscated many weapons and firearms from their protectees.

HOW TO SAVE TIME GETTING AUTO PLATES.

Automatic owners who have been waiting in line at the Secretary of State's office at Broadway and 45th Street to get their 1922 license, could save time by going to the sub-office recently established at the corner of Washington Avenue and 16th Street, where the staff have been working at far less than capacity.

Capt. Randall, Who Saved 6 Men At Sea, and Dogs He Also Rescued

Graphic Story of Rescue From Distressed Schooner Told by Survivors.



With six members aboard of the rescued crew of the French schooner Reine des Merz, the steamship Hudson, of the United States Line, arrived in port to-day. It was only a short time ago that Capt. A. B. Randall of the Hudson was charged with having passed up a boat seeking aid at sea. He was acquitted of the charge. Conscious of his innocence of the allegations, he was just as reticent to-day about the rescue as he had been under fire.

On Jan. 1, with a heavy sea running, the Hudson sighted a speck that rose to the top of the sea and then wallowed in the trough. Through the glasses the lookout made out what he thought was a signal of distress. The Hudson changed her course, and after a half hour's run was able to make out the small schooner, a ninety-footer, being tossed about rudderless, while a half dozen figures were seen clinging to what remained of her works above deck. A lifeboat was lowered when the Hudson was a half mile away.

Chief Officer Schuyler Cummings, Bosum Wolf Derricks, Purser Abraham Kappenman and Quartermaster Earl Elze with a crew of five started for her. They were equipped with navigating instruments and in case the schooner was seaworthy had agreed to take her to port.

The troubles of the Reine des Merz were told to-day by her mate, Francois Nedelle. He said the schooner, bound from St. Pierre, Newfoundland, to Bordeaux with a cargo of frozen fish was struck by a gale that swept great quantities of water over her. On Dec. 25 the mainmast, the cabin top and much of her hull were carried away.

"On the twenty-ninth," said the mate, "Capt. Jean Marie Le Brice was at the wheel. The rudder broke and he was swept overboard in the great waves that came over us. Most of everything that was portable went with him, including the compass."

"We could only gather in the fore-castle and hold on as the waves washed over the schooner. The gale had ceased, but the sea was very high."

"There was plenty to eat—three months' provisions—but we were helpless. Then we saw on Jan. 1 a little speck. Oh, what hope! It was a steamer, we knew. For an hour it seemed to go away from us, and we could see it only when we were on the crest of the wave. While we were in despair something happened. It did not seem to be going away and in a half hour we saw it had turned and was coming to us. Our signal had been seen and we were to be saved."

Two jacks, one a Newfoundland dog which was given to Capt. Randall, and the other a mongrel affectionate pup with a broken fore leg, also were rescued.

In addition to the mate the others rescued are Pierre Le Martel, Jean Maurice, Francois Le Brice, Louis Levaucourt and Emile Rousseau, the cabin boy, all of Bordeaux. This also was the home of Capt. Le Brice, who was married and had one child.

He became President of the Real Estate Board on Oct. 18, 1921.

"Even though you had not been a voter or a resident of this city for two years?" asked Mr. Undermyer. "Yes," said Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Undermyer read a letter from Mr. Edwards asking for a hearing on a contention that the housing emergency no longer existed. The witness admitted that Prof. Lindsay of Columbia University had been employed to make a survey of housing conditions.

Q. Did you adopt his report, with its conclusions that there was not and never had been an emergency? A. I wouldn't say that.

Q. Didn't you file that report of Dr. Lindsay with your brief before the United States Supreme Court in trying to show the law unconstitutional? A. It was so used.

Mr. Undermyer asked how much Dr. Lindsay had been paid. Mr. Edwards asked the professor:

"Five hundred dollars," said Dr. Lindsay, "including all expenses."

Dr. Lindsay is making a new survey for the board for which no compensation has been fixed.

Mr. Edwards, continuing, said he did not believe there was any longer a housing emergency. "My mind is closed on that," he said. Asked if he regarded Stewart Browne of the United Real Estate Owners as a competent witness, Mr. Edwards evaded a direct answer.

Mr. Browne was called and said he lived in New York City at No. 1 West 81st Street and had lived there for thirty-one years.

Mr. Browne refused to answer a general question as to an existing shortage. He said there were plenty of high priced apartments to meet the demand—by those he said he meant apartments with a rent of \$60 per room per month, whether they

were one-room apartments or ten-room apartments.

There was gross overcrowding, Mr. Browne said, in apartments renting at \$10 a room a month.

"Do you know of many such apartments—three-room apartments?" asked Mr. Undermyer. "Many, many," said Mr. Browne.

"And all terribly overcrowded?" "Many persons who never took rooms before take them now," Mr. Browne said. "That is due to their being hard up. For that reason many families have doubled up."

At this point Presiding Justice Aaron J. Levy of the Municipal Court entered and sat with Senator Lockwood.

Mr. Browne said that when the emergency laws were passed his sympathies were all with the tenants, but now they are all with the landlords.

Mr. Browne said it was an "impossibility for a landlord to get justice in a Municipal Court in this city."

Justice Levy straightened up and Mr. Undermyer said the committee wasn't asking for distillates on the courts.

Mr. Browne demanded an investigation into the processes of the Municipal Courts in rent cases. He said the law required the tenant to deposit the amount of the undisputed rent with the court for payment to the landlord. Justices were excusing tenants from this requirement, he said.

Justice Levy shook his head angrily. "Name one such case!" demanded Mr. Undermyer.

"There's a Dr. Bailey," said Mr. Browne. "He hasn't seen any rent for months."

Mr. Browne wouldn't swear that Dr. Bailey's tenant had been excused from depositing his minimum rent.

Because of Mr. Browne's testimony became a wrangle with counsel. He said tenants convicted in Magistrate's courts of destroying property and disorderly conduct could not be disposed of because of the unfairness of Municipal Court Justices. Pinned down, he said he knew that a landlord named Wallace "in 23d Street" had such a grievance. He didn't know the address of the house, the tenant's name, the courts, or the Justice or Magistrate.

Mr. Undermyer asked suddenly if Mr. Browne was a citizen of the United States. Mr. Browne said, hesitatingly, he had been naturalized thirty-five years ago. He didn't have his citizenship papers now because he had gone back to England for three or four years.

"Did you renounce your United States citizenship?" asked Mr. Undermyer.

"No," said Mr. Browne.

"Have you ever voted?" asked the lawyer.

Mr. Browne for a time declined to answer. Then he admitted he never voted.

"Otherwise," commented Mr. Undermyer, "you are a very public spirited citizen—if you are a citizen."

AGREEMENT OF BUILDING TRADES UNIONS IN RECORD.

At the start of the session Mr. Undermyer put on the record the agreement of the building trades unions to accept nearly all the changes in their working rules demanded by the committee printed in The Evening World yesterday. Mr. Undermyer said the gratifying action of the unions in accepting the hearing of the Lockwood committee at his home yesterday made it unnecessary for the committee to consider legislation curbing union practices.

NEW "PEACE DOLLAR" IS NOT WELL BALANCED

This at Top and Bottom, but Worth 100 Cents Anyway.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The new peace dollar, of which more than 800,000 were coined at the Philadelphia mint last week with the 1921 date and which are being distributed by Federal Reserve banks, has an uneven edge. It is a little thinner at the top and bottom than on the sides.

It was said at the mint to-day this is regarded as an imperfection and that the dollar contains the legal weight of metal. The peace dollar, it was added, was created in more or less of a hurry so that a large number could be minted before 1921 expired and the little time was available for experimenting.

The 1922 dollar, it was said, would have a more even edge.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Call Columbus 8200. Complete Funeral Service. A complete funeral service at an atmosphere of refinement. The funeral home of FRANK E. CAMPBELL, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH" (Fun. Sec. Sec.) Broadway at 66th St.

Notice to Advertisers

Display advertising rates for the Evening World are as follows: For space for one day, 10 cents per line; for two days, 18 cents per line; for three days, 25 cents per line; for four days, 32 cents per line; for five days, 38 cents per line; for six days, 45 cents per line; for seven days, 52 cents per line; for eight days, 58 cents per line; for nine days, 65 cents per line; for ten days, 72 cents per line; for eleven days, 78 cents per line; for twelve days, 85 cents per line; for thirteen days, 92 cents per line; for fourteen days, 98 cents per line; for fifteen days, 1.05 per line; for sixteen days, 1.12 per line; for seventeen days, 1.18 per line; for eighteen days, 1.25 per line; for nineteen days, 1.32 per line; for twenty days, 1.38 per line; for twenty-one days, 1.45 per line; for twenty-two days, 1.52 per line; for twenty-three days, 1.58 per line; for twenty-four days, 1.65 per line; for twenty-five days, 1.72 per line; for twenty-six days, 1.78 per line; for twenty-seven days, 1.85 per line; for twenty-eight days, 1.92 per line; for twenty-nine days, 1.98 per line; for thirty days, 2.05 per line; for thirty-one days, 2.12 per line; for thirty-two days, 2.18 per line; for thirty-three days, 2.25 per line; for thirty-four days, 2.32 per line; for thirty-five days, 2.38 per line; for thirty-six days, 2.45 per line; for thirty-seven days, 2.52 per line; for thirty-eight days, 2.58 per line; for thirty-nine days, 2.65 per line; for forty days, 2.72 per line; for forty-one days, 2.78 per line; for forty-two days, 2.85 per line; for forty-three days, 2.92 per line; for forty-four days, 2.98 per line; for forty-five days, 3.05 per line; for forty-six days, 3.12 per line; for forty-seven days, 3.18 per line; for forty-eight days, 3.25 per line; for forty-nine days, 3.32 per line; for fifty days, 3.38 per line; for fifty-one days, 3.45 per line; for fifty-two days, 3.52 per line; for fifty-three days, 3.58 per line; for fifty-four days, 3.65 per line; for fifty-five days, 3.72 per line; for fifty-six days, 3.78 per line; for fifty-seven days, 3.85 per line; for fifty-eight days, 3.92 per line; for fifty-nine days, 3.98 per line; for sixty days, 4.05 per line; for sixty-one days, 4.12 per line; for sixty-two days, 4.18 per line; for sixty-three days, 4.25 per line; for sixty-four days, 4.32 per line; for sixty-five days, 4.38 per line; for sixty-six days, 4.45 per line; for sixty-seven days, 4.52 per line; for sixty-eight days, 4.58 per line; for sixty-nine days, 4.65 per line; for seventy days, 4.72 per line; for seventy-one days, 4.78 per line; for seventy-two days, 4.85 per line; for seventy-three days, 4.92 per line; for seventy-four days, 4.98 per line; for seventy-five days, 5.05 per line; for seventy-six days, 5.12 per line; for seventy-seven days, 5.18 per line; for seventy-eight days, 5.25 per line; for seventy-nine days, 5.32 per line; for eighty days, 5.38 per line; for eighty-one days, 5.45 per line; for eighty-two days, 5.52 per line; for eighty-three days, 5.58 per line; for eighty-four days, 5.65 per line; for eighty-five days, 5.72 per line; for eighty-six days, 5.78 per line; for eighty-seven days, 5.85 per line; for eighty-eight days, 5.92 per line; for eighty-nine days, 5.98 per line; for ninety days, 6.05 per line; for ninety-one days, 6.12 per line; for ninety-two days, 6.18 per line; for ninety-three days, 6.25 per line; for ninety-four days, 6.32 per line; for ninety-five days, 6.38 per line; for ninety-six days, 6.45 per line; for ninety-seven days, 6.52 per line; for ninety-eight days, 6.58 per line; for ninety-nine